

LV.—*Preliminary Descriptions of Two new Species of Myonycteris.* By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Myonycteris wroughtoni, sp. n.

Diagnosis.— m^2 about twice the bulk of p^1 . Skull and teeth heavy. Forearm about 65–67 mm. *Hab.* Welle District, N.E. Congo.

Differential characters.—Skull larger and more heavily built than in *M. torquata**: total length 34 mm., against 31–31.8; rostrum longer and broader: from front of orbit to tip of nasals 10.5–10.7, against 9–9.2, lachrymal width (across lower edges of lachrymal foramina) 9.8–10 mm., against 8.8; length of combined orbital cavity and temporal fossa, measured on underside of skull from front of glenoid fossa to back of maxillary process of zygomatic arch, 10.7–11 mm., against 9–9.8; frontal region broader: interorbital breadth 6 mm., against 5–5.2. Cheek-teeth on the whole slightly broader; m^2 less reduced in size, being about twice the bulk of p^1 (in *M. torquata* subequal to p^1), actual length of tooth in two specimens 0.9 mm., against 0.5–0.7 in two *M. torquata*, breadth 0.6–0.7, against 0.4–0.5.—Wings, tibia, and foot conspicuously longer; forearm 65–67 mm. (57–60.5 in *M. torquata*), third metacarpal 44.5–45 (36–39), lower leg 25–25.5 (22), foot with claws 17–19 (14). Distribution and colour of fur as in the allied species.

Type. ♂ ad. (skin and skull), River Likandi, Welle District, 18th April, 1906; Alexander-Gosling Expedition; B.M. 7. 7. 8. 25. Two specimens examined.

Named in honour of Mr. R. C. Wroughton, who assisted in working out the mammals collected during the Alexander-Gosling Expedition †.

Myonycteris leptodon, sp. n.

Diagnosis.— m^2 about twice the bulk of p^1 . Molariform teeth short and narrow. Forearm about 61–62 mm. *Hab.* Sierra Leone; Liberia.

Differential characters.—Skull similar to that of *M. wroughtoni*, but rostrum narrower in front (distance between inner bases of canines 3.3 mm., against 3.7–4 in *M. wroughtoni*

* *Cynonycteris torquata*, Dobson, Cat. Chir. B. M. p. 76, pl. v. fig. 1 (animal) (1878). *C. brachycephala*, Bocage, J. Sci. Math. Lisboa, (2) i. no. 3, p. 197 (1899).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix., May and June, 1907.

and *torquata*), coronoid process higher and much slenderer. All molariform teeth conspicuously shorter and narrower than in the two other species of the genus: m^1 , length 1.9 mm., against 2.2, breadth 1.3 mm., against 1.6-1.7; p_4 , length 2.4 mm., against 2.7-3, breadth 1.7 mm., against 1.8; m^2 relatively of the same size as in *M. wroughtoni*, less reduced than in *M. torquata*.—Ears smaller than in the allied species, length from notch 14 mm., against 15-15.5 in *M. torquata* and 16.5-17.5 in *M. wroughtoni*; length of tibia and hind foot as in *M. wroughtoni*, but forearm, metacarpals, and phalanges somewhat shorter. Distribution and colour of fur as in the allied species.

Type. ♂ ad. (skin and skull), Sierra Leone; presented by J. Hickman, Esq.; B.M. 91. 2. 13. 1.—The species is represented in the Leyden Museum from Liberia*.

LVI.—*A new Rodent-Mole from North-western Rhodesia.*

By E. C. CHUBB.

4-2651
Georychus molyneuxi, sp. n.

Resembling *G. darlingi*, Thos., externally, except for its larger size. Fur very short, not more than 2 or 3 mm. in length. General colour silvery drab, bases of the hairs bluish slate. Crown with a white diamond-shaped patch about 18 mm. long. The area surrounding the mouth in both examples is reddish brown, as is often the case in *G. darlingi*. Skull with nasals converging anteriorly and posteriorly, and extending backward behind the lacrymal projection. Ascending processes of the premaxillaries extending backward about a millimetre behind the nasals. Sagittal and occipital crests well developed. Anteorbital foramen an almost vertical slit, about 2 mm. long.

Dimensions of the cotypes (♂ & ♀):—

Head and body 162, 167 mm.; tail 16, 18; hind foot 24, 26.

Skull of ♀: basal length 35.5; basilar length to hen-selson 31; greatest breadth 27; nasals 13×3.5 ; interorbital breadth 17; height of anteorbital foramen 2; palate length from henselson 22; diastema 12.5; upper molar series 5.6.

Hab. Loano Valley, North-western Rhodesia.

* *C. torquata* (nec Dobs.), Jentink, Notes Leyden Mus. x, p. 52 (1887); id. Cat. Syst. Mamm. p. 151 (1888).